

Current Events.

The riots in London ceased with the raid from Deptford on Wednesday of last week and the press since then has been mainly busied with censuring the authorities for their inefficiency in dealing with them from the first outbreak in Trafalgar square, which, if properly handled, it is maintained, should have ended them then and there. The committee of the socialists and workmen who waited on Mr. Chamberlain last week and were snubbed, subsequently called on Mr. Gladstone, who, being told that the person to call upon was the secretary for home affairs, as the subject did not pertain to the treasury department, of which Gladstone was first lord.

While the riots in London have ceased, however, a serious riot broke out among the striking stocking operatives in Leicester on the 12th, but after smashing the factory windows and sacking a few shops the rioters were dispersed. A similar outbreak occurred among striking operatives at Birmingham on Monday, and was in like manner suppressed. Meantime, however, it is conceded that there is great distress among the working classes, especially in London, and a fund has already been raised of \$1,200,000 for their relief.

Aside from the riots, the most exciting topic of the week in London has been the Dilke scandal. Mr. Donald Crawford sued for divorce from his wife on the ground of her having illicit connection with Sir Charles Dilke, the latter being a party to the suit. The lady, placed on the stand, made a full confession, implicating Sir Charles in the broadest manner. Justice Bots, who tried the case, granted the divorce, but dismissed the suit against Mr. Dilke as not proved by the unsworn evidence of Mrs. Crawford, though he had granted the divorce on the same evidence. Mr. Dilke, however, who had been promised a place in Gladstone's cabinet, is admitted to be politically and socially defunct, and will be asked to resign his seat in parliament.

The most exciting Continental topic of the week has been the surrender of Bismarck to the pope. For the last 15 years the two had been at strife over what are known as the "May Laws," by which the German Imperial government assumed the power claimed by the pope to appoint the bishops and priests of the Catholic church throughout Germany. Bismarck now introduces a bill in the Reichstag to return this power to the pope. The inference is that Bismarck, feeling his majority slipping away from him in the Reichstag, expects to make up his losses by winning over the ultra-montanes.

It is said that Mr. Bigger and Mr. Healy have threatened to withdraw from parliament unless Parnell makes concessions to the voters of Galway by withdrawing Capt. O'Shea in favor of Mr. Lynch, the local candidate. Parnell is reported to respond with a threat to withdraw himself if the Irish people don't like his ways.

The topics occupying the two houses of congress in debate during the week have been the Blair educational bill in the senate, and the Fitz John Porter bill in the house. The Blair bill, the reader will remember, proposes to distribute about \$40,000,000 during the next ten or fifteen years, among the states for educational purposes, the states to receive in proportion to their illiteracy. Of course this means that the bulk of the fund is to go to the south to educate the negroes, and is thus resented by some of the southern members as a bribe. Yet most of them will vote for it and the bill may ultimately pass.

The Fitz John Porter bill in the house is the same which President Arthur vetoed, and no one doubts but it will again pass both houses and this time will certainly not be vetoed by the President.

Morrison introduced his new tariff bill in the house on Monday and had it referred to his own committee, the ways and means. It will, if passed, reduce the revenue about \$20,000,000, half of which will result from the reduction on sugar. The other reductions are mainly on coarse woolen and cotton goods, steel rails, scrap iron, &c. The free list is largely increased, including lumber, timber, lath, shingles, salt, hemp, jute, &c.

The first step in promotion of the Hennepin and Illinois & Michigan canal enlargement project was taken in the house on Wednesday by the report of a bill from the railways and canal committee providing for the acceptance of the Illinois & Michigan canal by the United States pursuant to the vote of the people of the state of Illinois, and providing for the enlargement of the canal.

The committee on silver coinage, after voting against the stoppage of silver coinage, authorized Mr. Bland to introduce in the house on Wednesday, but without the endorsement, his bill in favor of the free coinage of silver.

The republican senators, to the number of 20 have finally come to an agreement in caucus not to vote in favor of confirming any appointees by the President on account of removals where he refuses to give reasons for making the removals.

The President has offered the office of Comptroller of the Currency to the Hon. Chas. Ridgely, of Springfield, Ill., president of the Springfield Iron Company, but Mr. R. is understood to decline the appointment.

This week has been notable for heavy rains and destructively floods throughout

New York, New Jersey and the New England states. In Trenton, N. J., on Monday 330 people were houseless. All Massachusetts east of Worcester has suffered immensely, the damage in and around Boston alone being estimated at a million of dollars. Connecticut, New Hampshire, &c., have suffered at the same fearful rate.

At St. Louis the ice broke on Monday, carrying off five steam boats from the levee and a government fleet of 3 steamers, 40 barges and 25 pile drivers.

Report of a hideous outrage comes from the little town of Windsor, near Mattoon, Ill. Some fiend entered the house of Dr. Aldridge in the evening and finding his daughter, Miss Georgia Aldridge, an attractive young lady, alone at home, fearfully maltreated her and then hanged her to the limb of a tree in the back yard. Fortunately before she was dead her brother came home and found her in time to save her from strangulation. The lady, though in a dangerous situation for a day or two, is slowly recovering. The fiend left a letter as he ran away, showing that he was actuated by revenge against both the father and daughter. Thus far there are only surmises as to his identity, but a reward of \$1,000 is offered for his arrest and conviction.

Cyrus H. McCormick, the reaper man at Chicago, having recently at considerable sacrifice settled a strike among his men by yielding to their demand for higher wages, was next met with a demand that he discharge five of his oldest and best hands because they didn't belong to the "union." Thereupon Cyrus said it was now his turn to "strike," and he did so by closing his factory, thus throwing about 1,500 people out of work.

All Mormonism was greatly worked up on Wednesday over positive news of the arrest at Humboldt, Nev., of George Q. Cannon, the noted apostle of the Mormon church. Indictments for bigamy had been found against him long ago, and for a year past he had been in hiding until found at Humboldt. On the way to Salt Lake in charge of the officers, on reaching Promontory, 100 miles from Salt Lake, he attempted to escape by jumping from the train, but was soon recaptured, having sustained a few slight injuries by his dangerous leap. He is now safely in Salt Lake, under \$50,000 bonds, and as there will be little delay about his trial, the prospect is he will soon find a home, with many other bigamists, in the penitentiary.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SENATE.

After a month of labored effort the republican senators in caucus have formulated and announced a policy relative to removals from and appointments to office made by the President. In outline it is, that unless the President yields to the demand of the senate and furnishes all papers bearing upon the subject of removals and appointments when asked for, rejection on the part of a republican majority in the senate shall follow nominations on the part of a democratic President. Having been refused by the President in their impudent and dictatorial demand that he subject the office of the Executive to that of the senatorial, a partisan majority propose to coerce him by the threats contained in the document given to the public by Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts and others on Thursday.

It is not claimed by even those who support the position taken by the republican caucus committee that the motives that prompted the demanding of certain papers relative to the removal of a federal office holder in Alabama sprang from a desire to promote the public good. On the contrary it is conceded that the only object of the contest opened up by such demand was to demonstrate that the President was not consistently holding to his written declarations upon the subject of civil service. The whole course of the republicans resolves itself into a factious opposition made for purposes of political capital. Its inception was wholly and thoroughly dishonest, and its continuance cannot but disgust every right-minded citizen who believes that a legislator should discharge the duties of his office so as to aid the furtherance of public good and not for purposes of obstruction. At the very outset of what bids fair to be a long and bitter struggle between two branches of the government, each clothed with certain well defined powers, public sentiment is strongly with the Executive and against the legislative. The people believe the President is right and they will sustain him in his effort to assert the dignity of the presidential office and to preserve intact the rightful prerogatives that attach to it.

The famous temperance agitator, John B. Gough, whose name is a familiar household word in every English speaking family in the world, died of paralysis at Philadelphia on Thursday. He was stricken while lecturing on Monday night. He was born in England in 1817 and came to America in 1829, and learned the book binder's trade. His attacks on the grogshops were the result of his own sad experience, for previous to 1840, when he took the pledge, he had become very intemperate, had fallen into great poverty and had amused the habitués of the saloons by singing songs, reciting, &c. He began lecturing after he took the pledge, and became very popular. It is said his last words were, "Young man, make your record clean."

Saturday there were indications of general February freshet all along the line. Sunday night the weather grew colder and gradually froze for the two first days of the week, putting an end to the threatened flood. The ice began to move Saturday in the Illinois river and a gorge opposite Buf-

falo Rock backed the waters until the bottom road was flooded with fully three feet of water Saturday. Now that the snow has almost all gone and the river fallen considerably, there are scarcely any apprehensions of danger from destructive floods along the river at this point.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S PLAIN.

After Col. Morris, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, had presented his new tariff bill to the House on Monday a number of congressmen were interviewed as to its merits and defects, and as to the course they should pursue relative to its passage. Among others sought out by the enterprising newspaper man was the Hon. Andrew Curtin, now a democratic representative, but formerly a republican governor of Pennsylvania, and under Grant Minister to St. Petersburg. The governor was very much wrought up by the provisions of the bill, or as he expressed it, "outraged that the industries of the great state of Pennsylvania should be singled out by Col. Morrison for destruction," and he "should never, if he could prevent it, allow such an indignity to be placed upon his commonwealth." In short, he announced that what the good of the people at large demanded was perfectly immaterial to him if that good conflicted with a few monopolists of his own state.

It is about time the democratic party was rid of a few men like Curtin, who remain in it for the simple purpose of holding office and of siding a minority in defeating honest legislation upon a very important and needful measure. Fortunately for the party in power they are found mostly in Pennsylvania, a state that deserves very little at the hands of the present administration. Governor Curtin, Sam Randall and some other Pennsylvanians who are representatives of a few heavily protected industries and who misrepresent the people they should serve ought either to get into the republican party or else be gotten out of congress by their democratic constituents.

They may rest assured that "they never will be missed" from the democratic party. If they exerted all their energies openly against the democratic party in Pennsylvania it would make little difference to the party at large. The representatives of a state that gave Blaine a majority over Cleveland of more than eighty thousand have no right to ask that they be treated with any great consideration by the democrats of other states. Governor Curtin's grief is very beautiful to behold, but under the circumstances it does not move us to tears.

On Monday last W. H. Osman took possession of the Ottawa post office, acting as deputy for Wm. Osman, the newly appointed postmaster of this city. No change in the force at the office has been made, and none will be made, at least, until the new postmaster is able to give his personal attention to the office, which will not be for some weeks to come. Mr. Bowman, who is succeeded by Mr. Osman, retires with laurels. He has been a very popular officer. Many changes in the manner of running the office for the better accommodation of the public were made by him, which the patrons fully appreciated; which, with the able management of the office in other respects, the unflinching good nature of the postmaster and his clerks at all times, have all conspired to give the late postmaster a warm place in the regard of the patrons of the office. He resumes personal control of his photograph gallery and will continue to "catch the shadow" and perpetuate the "counterfeit presentment" in his own peculiar and superb style, and there he may be found, none the worse as a photographer or good fellow generally for having been a government "ossifier."

Our able contemporary, the Decatur Review, shows unmistakable evidences of prosperity. It came to us this week in a bright and handsome new dress of brevity, full, clear face and new head. One commendable feature of its career henceforth is that no repulsive or ill-looking cuts will be inserted. The FREE TRADER wishes the Review as bright a career as the looks of the paper indicates it will be.

From Washington.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1888.

There have been many rumors during the week of impending Cabinet changes. These rumors are periodic and usually unfounded. The Treasury and Department of Justice are the offices particularly referred to, and in the case of the latter, gossip goes so far as to designate the Attorney General's successor.

There has been more quiet pressure to bear upon the Administration to effect Mr. Garland's removal than the public is aware of. But the President keeps his own counsel, and he is quoted as having intimated to an officious friend, after patiently listening to his suggestion on this subject, that when he desired advice touching his own business, he would ask for it. Besides, Mr. Garland is a proud man, and would not be willing to remain in his present position a day were he not assured of the President's fullest confidence.

As for the Secretary of the Treasury, should he conclude to retire it could scarcely be from dissatisfaction with his position or with the President, or for any dissatisfaction on the part of the President with him, as they have worked in perfect accord together for a longer period than this presidential term. Mr. Manning has often said, however, that he only entered the Cabinet to assist the President in inaugurating certain reforms. This being done, he had no further object in remain-

ing. He could not desire to make money while holding so important a place as that of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has often spoken of a settled purpose to retire from public life.

During the present week education will be the subject of debate in the Senate, and the Fitz John Porter case will be again dragged through the House. Representative Swinburne, of New York, in a speech on the Porter bill, bore testimony, from personal observation, to the jealousies which existed among the officers of the army and said jealously seemed to him to be one of the fine arts taught at West Point. The findings of the Court martial in the case of General Porter, were, he thought, largely the result of jealousy. He was followed by Mr. Hook, of Tennessee, who said Porter was guilty of treachery, and ought to have been shot.

The discussions which the Blair Educational bill elicited in the Senate during the last Congress are likely to be repeated in this. The subject was exhaustively considered then, and little that is new can be said upon it now.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is still in the fore front of the opposition with a clearer field before him now than Mr. Garland is not there to confute him. He still argues that the bill cannot find a foot hold in the Constitution, and that it is an unwarrantable invasion of the states' rights. He does not believe that the whole country should be taxed for the benefit of localities, and he protests that the Government has no more right to make appropriations for the public schools of a state than for its churches or dispensaries.

The Senator said he knew many would reproach him for opposing a measure that seemed to be a great benefit to the people of Alabama, but he prayed God he might not falter in giving obedience to the Constitution he had sworn to support. His answer to the enlightened people of this state would be that he preferred the spirit of truth, which dieth not, to the body of error, even though crowned with jewels, for its bridal with death.

In the course of these remarks, Senator George, of Mississippi, asked him if Calhoun had not voted for a certain measure "I don't know," replied the Senator from Alabama, "and with all respect for the memory of Mr. Calhoun, I don't care. Mr. Calhoun voted on both sides of many questions, and voted sincerely every time."

There were two brilliant events at the White House during the past week. The President's third state dinner was held in honor of the Supreme Court, and the first reception of the winter was given to the Diplomatic Corps. To this both houses of Congress were invited, besides the officers of the Army and Navy, the Judiciary, and various other officials in Washington. The rain poured down in torrents, but it was a carriage reception, and no one attended who did not go in carriages. Congress had been invited only through the papers, as it frequently has been of late years on such occasions, and a number of Senators were conspicuous for their absence. One of them remarked that he would not attend even a caucus on such an announcement. He knew the President did not intend any slight, but he was not in favor of carrying Jeffersonian simplicity quite so far.

W. P. Bettendorf, of Peru, your county, has been granted a patent on machine for securing spokes.

HOME MATTERS.

Personal.

CORROX.—Henry Corrox, of this city, was in Joliet Wednesday.

SCHOCK.—Mrs. A. L. Schock has been visiting Streator friends this week.

EILER.—Mathias Eiler was on Thursday appointed postmaster at Garfield.

SHAW.—Mrs. Hattie Shaw, of Jackson, Mich., is visiting Mrs. W. F. Day.

RENSE.—William Rense was on a visit to his friend Ed. Weed, of Morris, this week.

RICKLEY.—Mrs. Rickley went to Aurora Wednesday to attend a Mikado party in that city.

CAIKINS.—Mrs. Emma Calkins, of Chatsworth, is here on a two weeks' visit among friends.

BURNS.—Judge Burns, of Lacon, was an attentive listener at the Steinke trial Wednesday forenoon.

TERRY.—Thos. Terry, brother of the late Dean Terry, has received his commission as postmaster at Spring Valley.

SINON.—Billy Sinon was in Morris Wednesday, and a paper up there says he is a "buster," whatever it means by that.

FREDERBERG.—Charles Frederberg was home Sunday and Monday, and left Tuesday morning to resume his duties on the road.

WHITAKER.—Miss Jennie Whitaker, of Hennepin, is in the city, the guest of her friend, Miss Ella Lansing, of the west side.

HORN.—Mrs. J. F. Nash and Mrs. Clarence Griggs, who had been on a month's visit to friends in the Garden City, returned home Thursday.

WILSON.—Mrs. William Wilson, wife of the Earlville banker who failed some time ago, was in this city this week in attendance on the trial in the county court.

HULL.—Horace Hull, the stenographic artist, has not been taking notes this week. A felon on the index finger of his dexter hand was the painful cause of it all.

EXCUSE.—D. A. Cook, Jacob Bane, E. A. Nattinger, Col. Hapeman, T. C. Fullerton, M. Hannan and Mr. Olson attended the State Encampment of the G. A. R. at Springfield this week, which opened Wednesday.

VICE.—Capt. T. C. Fullerton, of this city, was on Thursday elected Vice Commander of Illinois Encampment G. A. R. at the annual meeting. W. W. Dean, Streator, was elected one of the delegates to the national encampment.

MURPHY.—Jas. W. Murphy, of Briggsville, Wis., was in the city Wednesday. Mr. M. is a U. S. Postal Inspector, and years ago was a college chum of W. J. Graham at Notre Dame University, on whom he called while here on his brief visit.

WARD.—Miss Clara Ward, of LaSalle, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Taylor this week. Both Miss Ward and her sister, Miss Lucy Ward, attended the famous Bachelors' Ball and Reception, but by a much regretted mistake their names did not appear in the Tanager's report of the same.

Mrs. STOKES.—J. S. Stokes, the violinist, returned from Jeffersonville, Ind., on Monday, where he had three days before been summoned by a telegram that his wife was dying. He reports her as slowly convalescing, which news was hailed with delight by the many sincere friends of the Professor in this city.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court.

In the Circuit Court, Monday, a motion was made and sustained suspending judgment in the Goerne note cases in which C. Baker's name is appended as surety. This will give Mr. B. an opportunity to prove that his signatures to these notes are forgeries.

THE ARSON CASE.

Readers of the FREE TRADER will remember the account of the partial burning of the old Exchange hotel, corner of Columbus and Madison streets, on the morning of Nov. 5, 1885. The circumstances by which this fire was surrounded seemed to plainly indicate that the building had been fired by an incendiary, and a few hours later found the proprietor, Andrew Steinke, behind the prison bars of the county jail, charged with the crime. He was subsequently bailed out and left for parts unknown. His bondsmen fearing that he would not return for trial, which was clearly his intention, placed detectives on his track, who located him at St. Thomas, Canada. He then left for Oshkosh, Wis., where he was arrested by the chief of police on instructions from his bondsmen. Chief of Police Brennan went to the above city some three weeks ago and brought Steinke back to Ottawa. Rather than remain in jail until his trial came off, he made a deed of his property to his bondsmen. Nearly a year ago he bought the old Exchange hotel from Martin Keim, paying therefor \$1,800. On this property and contents he afterwards placed an insurance of \$5,200. The morning of the fire the fire men found smoke issuing from half a dozen different places at once, and after the fire was subdued kindling wood saturated with kerosene was found in the cellar and hall way. The hired girl, Miss Annie Seacop, had a narrow escape in her night clothes. The bartender and a boarder were also nearly suffocated by smoke ere they got out of the building. The efforts of the fire department soon extinguished the blaze. The trial began on Monday afternoon. A great number of witnesses were examined, among whom were the members of the fire department, who testified to the suspicious circumstances surrounding the case. There were also seven witnesses from Wisconsin, who gave very damaging testimony in rebuttal; in fact they clearly impeached the defendant's testimony. It appeared from the testimony of these witnesses that Steinke some two years ago kept a saloon and boarding house in the village of Dousman, Wis., and that a fire occurred there which bore a striking similarity to the Ottawa one. It occurred about the same hour of the night, and his wife had gone away the day before as she had done in this case. The property in both instances was heavily insured, but the Wisconsin fire was a success, the building being burned to the ground, while only a moderate damage was done the building fired here. These witnesses also swore that Steinke's reputation in Wisconsin was such that they would not believe him under oath. The testimony of these witnesses materially weakened the defense, the general opinion previous to that being that the proceedings would result in an acquittal. On Wednesday, however, Steinke was found guilty on the first ballot, the verdict fixing the penalty at two years in the penitentiary. Steinke, who had been across the way to a saloon to get a glass of beer, unaware of the verdict, strolled leisurely into court just as the verdict was being read, and was nabbed by a deputy, handcuffed and lodged in jail. The usual motion for new trial was entered.

TOO MUSCULAR FOR HIM.

Willis M. Clark, of Utica, filed his petition for divorce Monday in the Circuit Court, asking to be separated from his wife, Lottie S. Clark. He has been a resident of this county for four years. March, 1881, he was married to Lottie S. Whitford at Unadilla Forks, N. Y., with whom he continued to live until July 1st of last year, when he ceased to cohabit with his wife on account of ill treatment. He alleges that Mrs. Clark is a woman of great austerity of temper, and that during the past two years of his married life she indulged in violent sallies of passion, using violent and obscene language toward her husband without any provocation whatever; that she frequently resorted to great personal violence, particularly on one occasion during the month of August, 1884, when she came upon him unawares and with her clenched fist, she being a powerful and athletic woman, knocked her husband down, having blackened his eyes and face in true Sullivan style. A few weeks after this she came upon the scene armed with an iron wash basin and struck plaintiff with it, the edge cutting a deep gash in his face, from which the blood flowed profusely. Clark also alleges that his wife frequently threatened to kill him and attempted to disgrace him for life by throwing vitriol in his face. During the winter of '84-5 she attacked her husband with a piece of board, and at another time with a heavy iron stove poker. Last May Clark was the victim of another

murderous assault. His wife again knocked him down, and upon getting up he fled for safety to his room and locked the door. While there she procured a heavy ax and battered down the door. In the struggle which followed Clark received five gashes in his face, and his clothes were torn from his body, which was bruised and scratched. Plaintiff further represents that he has at divers other times received at his wife's hands many bruises, gashes and scratches during her fits of passion and anger; and asks that the court may untie the knot that binds them together.

Immediately after the disposition of the Steinke case Thursday afternoon, the case of the People against Joseph Corcoran, of Wallace, indicted for mayhem, was taken up. The difficulty grew out of the arrest of Corcoran for bastardy on the complaint of Bridget Cashman, of the same township. Jack Laughlin, a cousin of the girl's, met the defendant in this city July 28th, the day of the arrest, and a bloody fight followed in which Corcoran bit off the top of Laughlin's thumb at the first joint. Only a few weeks ago it will be remembered that in the bastardy suit brought by Miss Cashman against Corcoran, the latter was declared by the jury to be the father of her child and assessed accordingly. Yesterday about 10 A. M. the jury in the mayhem case was impaneled, and another bitter contest is expected. Duncan and Blake are defending of course. Early last night the jury in the above case came in with an acquittal.

County Court.

The almost interminable litigation growing out of the Earlville bank failure has been in progress before Judge Gilbert's court the past two weeks. Some of the recent claims allowed against Wm. Wilson & Co., the bankers, are: Mary C. Wilson, three claims, \$95.21, \$64.16 and \$256.34, the latter against O. J. Wilson; John T. Wilson \$253.67 and \$18.96; Bardolph Fire Clay Works, \$145.62; George N. McDonald, \$693.38.

William Patterson, of the town-ship of Vermilion, was placed under arrest by order of Judge Gilbert Thursday, his wife representing that he was insane and had threatened to kill her. Some ten years ago, it is said, he was sent to the asylum at Elgin and shortly after returned home cured, so it was thought. He has recently developed a singular mania for the purchase of property, and not long ago bought an interest in the Ottawa House; in fact he wants to buy everything he sees. He stated the other day that he was about to purchase the court house. He will have a hearing before Judge Gilbert next Monday, when the question of his alleged insanity will be passed upon.

On Saturday afternoon Horace D. Barrows, an extensive lumber dealer of Sheridan, made an assignment in the County Court to Wright Adams, with liabilities placed at about \$4,500. The assignee filed an inventory of about \$3,475, on which there is an incumbrance of \$1,200, in real property, leaving about \$2,300 to distribute among the creditors. On the encumbered property of \$2,300 Geo. H. Parks, of Chicago, a lumber dealer, made a levy previous to the assignment for \$1,027, leaving about \$1,200 for the other creditors. A bond for \$8,000 has been furnished.

Probate Court.

In the Probate Court the other day a lady representing herself to be Julia Tarrant, of Chicago, administratrix of the estate of Clark Tarrant, deceased, presented a bill against the William Clayton estate signed by deceased amounting to \$132. The bill included items for three gold watches, one gent's gold watch, two plated ladies' chains, said to have been purchased on March 10, 1885, March 10, 1885, one ladies' gold watch, one gent's gold watch and one plated chain and three shot-guns; March 19, 1885, one gun. This singular claim against the estate has not yet been allowed.

Estate of Joseph Carpenter; inv apvd and ord recd.

Estate of John Martin; Maria Martin administratrix, with bond in sum of \$2,000, apvd and ord recd. Notice to creditors to April term.

J. A. Vandervoort v. Mary A. Baker, admrx of the estate of J. O. Baker; claim of \$37.50 allowed.

S. L. B. Black v. same; judg for \$16.

Estate of Araminta Gregory; final report apvd and ord recd, and admr discharged.

On application of Chas G. Carleton, Henry A. Carleton adjudged distracted, and per se conservator, with bond in sum of \$800; apvd &c.

Final settlements were had in the following estates: Emanuel H. Mohr, Lambert Heister, Eliza Rodgers and Robt Wade.

Adjustments were had in the following estates: Rosella Mey, Robt McCollum, Jacob Deaton, Ann Sinnott, Gottfried Brum, Wan Clayton, Mary D. Ponce and Pat K. Rooney.

Estate of Philip Shell; rep of sale of real estate apvd and admr directed to execute deed.

Estate of Lars Nelson; decree to sell real estate of Catherine Jaeger; ord for final set to March term.

Estate of Thos A. Porter; report of sale of real estate apvd, and admr directed to execute deed.

Mary E. Lintsey v. est of Jos T. Bullock; claim of \$296.29 set for hearing Feb 25.

Estate of Bertha Watterwell; ord for final set to March term.

Estate of Kanut Watterwell; same order.

In the matter of the conservator of Mary Dixon; decree to sell real estate.

Guardianship of Clarence Dix; same order.

Thos P. Hudson v. est of Louis E. E. Weir; claim for \$18 allowed.

T. A. Smurr, same est; claim of \$63 allowed.

Guardianship of Amelia M. H. Stahl et al; rep of acct of guardian apvd, &c.

Estate of W. C. Moore; apvd and inv filed, apvd and ord recd.

At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Hon. E. F. Bull, of the city of Ottawa, learning of the needs of the deserving poor, many of whom were suffering from the want of fuel; and

WHEREAS, The said E. F. Bull, prompted by the generous impulse of his heart, did donate a full car-load of coal to the Ladies' Aid Society to be distributed according to their judgment among the needy; therefore, be it